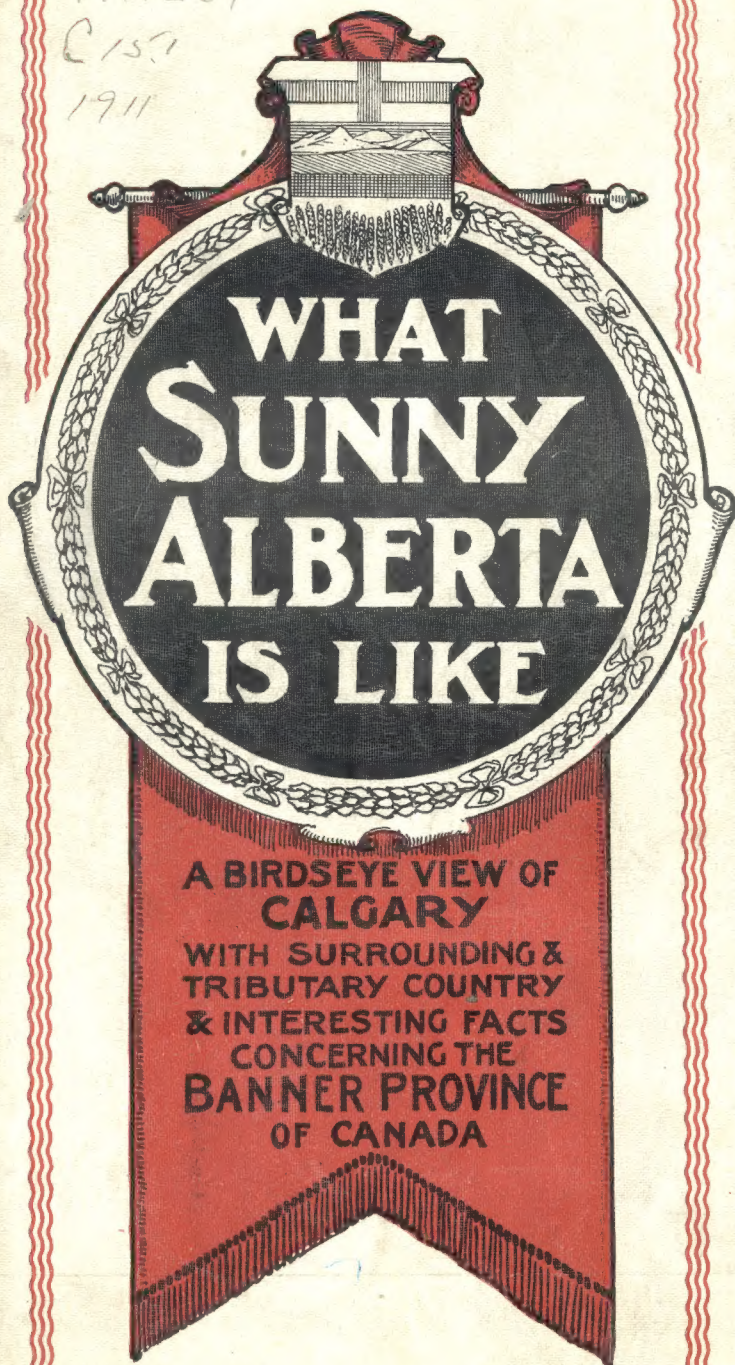


Perm  
971.239  
C157  
1911



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# CALGARY

## The Headquarters of the Greatest Irrigation Project on the Continent

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PERHAPS one of the greatest assets which the City of Calgary may be said to possess, and what has been, we might say, a great incentive to its marvellous growth and ever-increasing commercial importance, is its position as the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's vast irrigation project.

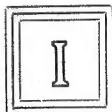
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Irrigation Block consists of three million acres of fertile land extending from Calgary in the West to Carlstadt in the East. It is divided into three sections, the Western, Central and Eastern, the first named—that portion contiguous to Calgary—being practically all sold, and the system in operation. In all, the block contains about equal proportions of irrigable and non-irrigable land, and offers to the purchaser an opportunity of engaging in mixed farming under the most advantageous conditions.

There is every indication that when the remaining sections of the block are placed on the market for sale the demand for same will be phenomenal. The policy of the Company is, of course, to encourage settlement and development of its lands, and with this end in view will, in future, restrict individual sales to comparatively small parcels. In this way speculation, which has been rife during the past years in the West, where new and valuable territories have been opened up, will be to a very great extent eliminated.

This progressive policy of the Railway Company is serving a dual purpose, by creating traffic for its own lines, and at the same time opening up and developing the wonderful resources of this vast and fertile region. In this way successful scientific cultivation, by means of irrigation, may be combined with the blessing of living in the glorious climate of Southern Alberta.

It is apparent, from the foregoing, that the benefits derived by the City of Calgary from its position as the headquarters of a project of this magnitude, combined with its other natural advantages, are practically inestimable, and its rank as the Commercial Metropolis of Alberta, and the greatest City between Winnipeg and the Pacific seems to be permanently assured.

# KING WHEAT



It is a trite saying that "Wheat is the basis of all civilized existence." While there are more rice eaters than wheat eaters in the world, wheat is the chief grain food of the white man. There has been an almost universal increase in the individual consumption of wheat of late years. A few years ago the individual wheat consumer annually required six bushels of grain. The individual consumption today, however, is seven bushels per year. And while in 1871 the bread eaters of the world numbered three hundred and seventy-five millions, today they number five hundred and seventeen millions. In spite of the ever-increasing crop area of wheat, the point is gradually being reached when the world's production of wheat will not more than keep pace with the demand. While the production in the United States has doubled during the past thirty years, the tendency at the present time is not towards any continued expansion. At the same time the population of the United States is increasing tremendously, and the point will soon be reached when that great country will become an importing instead of an exporting country. Less than a century ago New York State was the chief wheat producing area of the United States, a fact that enabled Rochester to acquire the name of the "Flour City." The latter distinction is now held by Minneapolis, located some 1,500 miles further west. The time will come when the City of Calgary will become the great flour producing centre of the New North-West.

Wheat raised in Southern Alberta contains the largest amount of nutritive material of any wheat raised anywhere in the world. The soil of Southern Alberta is strongly impregnated with lime and gypsum, which form essential elements for both the straw and kernel of the wheat. The great length of the summer day in these high altitudes, provides an extraordinary amount of growth producing heat, which, together with the favorable soil conditions, will make Southern Alberta the leading hard wheat producing field of the American continent.





THE CITY HALL, CALGARY

## THE CITY OF CALGARY

### POPULATION.

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
10,543	12,500	17,000	21,040	25,000	35,000	55,000

### ASSESSMENT.

1911	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
45,460,000	\$5,433,469	\$7,771,921	\$12,822,496	\$17,941,698	\$19,824,978	\$30,796,092

### VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED.

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
\$880,193	\$838,829	\$1,097,136	\$2,094,264	\$837,100	\$2,420,450	\$5,589,594

### AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS COLLECTED.

1909  
\$624,804.84

1910  
\$1,010,000

### BANK CLEARINGS.

1909  
\$98,734,389

1910  
\$150,677,031

### RECEIPTS AT LANDS TITLES OFFICE.

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
\$19,679.90	\$26,529.88	\$51,301.70	\$73,710.05	\$62,404.95	\$100,966.60	\$157,466.45

### INLAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM 1904 TO 1910.

1904	\$118,446.01	1905	\$172,865.87	1906	\$252,547.14	1907	\$321,533.58
1908	\$322,782.20	1909	\$26,541.23	1910	\$408,074.43		



# Compiled from Records of the Government Meteorological Station at Calgary, Alberta

## MEAN, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT CALGARY, ALBERTA

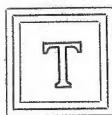
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean Annual Fahrenheit
1898	40.1	14.8	19.3	37.8	51.4	55.5	62.9	62.7	51.2	36.0	21.7	44.9	41.5
1899	19.6	1.9	7.6	33.6	43.7	52.3	60.0	53.1	53.5	36.4	36.3	19.5	34.1
1900	21.9	10.5	27.5	43.5	51.4	57.0	58.0	54.5	46.7	38.2	20.7	27.0	39.7
1901	15.8	15.4	30.0	38.3	52.0	49.3	58.7	59.0	44.2	47.4	28.5	26.0	38.7
1902	19.6	15.2	25.3	39.2	47.8	49.1	59.0	57.2	48.8	44.4	27.8	11.9	37.1
1903	20.5	21.5	14.0	37.5	45.5	57.1	56.7	55.4	46.0	45.2	22.8	25.0	37.2
1904	18.1	1.8	13.3	42.8	47.1	53.7	60.5	55.7	50.5	43.4	35.2	20.5	36.8
1905	9.6	15.1	35.2	39.1	47.5	52.5	60.8	59.4	50.7	37.3	33.2	22.2	38.3
1906	16.1	20.4	25.5	45.5	45.7	55.8	64.8	59.1	51.1	44.3	27.0	12.0	38.9
1907	6.3	20.8	22.0	38.5	43.9	54.5	59.9	54.8	48.8	47.3	35.0	23.7	36.5
1909	4.11	12.17	30.22	32.1	47.06	57.40	61.3	59.05	40.48	19.65	13.45		
Mean	17.5	14.7	21.9	39.1	47.6	53.7	60.1	57.0	49.1	41.9	28.8	23.2	37.9

## MEAN AND TOTAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT CALGARY, ALBERTA

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total inches
1898	0.00	.90	1.57	.45	2.02	3.7	3.83	2.40	.74	.16	.30	.65	16.79
1899	0.00	0.00	.97	.10	5.46	3.2	2.08	9.40	.99	.44	.26	.27	23.19
1900	0.00	.02	.30	.47	1.32	3.3	2.00	1.29	4.50	.39	1.60	0.00	15.45
1901	0.40	1.15	.95	.90	1.55	7.0	3.94	.51	3.15	.12	.40	1.20	21.31
1902	0.40	.60	.62	.60	8.90	9.3	5.06	6.23	1.22	.61	1.00	.60	35.66
1903	0.09	.50	.88	.29	3.97	2.0	4.09	7.62	1.80	0.00	.60	.16	22.07
1904	.16	.10	.80	.14	1.56	1.6	1.74	2.75	.38	1.35	.12	.20	11.16
1905	1.04	.30	.65	.60	1.68	8.3	.91	.56	.35	.31	1.20	0.00	16.11
1906	.04	.04	.66	.37	6.96	2.5	1.15	2.95	.04	.90	.34	.84	16.14
1907	.40	.20	1.84	1.65	1.04	3.3	.85	3.34	2.74	.15	.08	.40	16.45
1909	.68	.36	.68	1.14	4.60	2.0	4.09	.59	.36	.64	.19	.44	15.24
Mean	.25	.38	.92	.55	3.44	4.3	2.56	3.70	1.59	.44	.59	.38	19.43
1907 sun'y days	21	21	23	20	20	2	25	24	21	27	25	23	272
1907 cl'dy days	10	7	8	10	11		6	7	9	4	5	8	93

Altitude at Calgary: 389 Feet Above Sea Level

## The Country and the City



THE names of Alberta and Calgary are almost synonymous. Certainly they are inseparable. From the days when Calgary, a North-West Mounted Police Station, and Alberta, the dominion of the solitary rancher, the country and the City have advanced together, and shared the joys and pains of growing youth.

The possibilities, nay, the certainties of the vast area of land known as Southern Alberta, are even yet only beginning to be found out. Not more than one per cent. of the land suitable for farming has known the plough.

This state of things is rapidly changing. Thousands of settlers are pouring into the country every month. Homestead lands are taken up with astonishing rapidity, and it is only a matter of years before every quarter section of land will be contributing its share of grain or live stock to the world's larder.

Southern Alberta is one of the finest farming districts now available for settlement. While its agricultural possibilities are immense, its future, by reason of the advent of irrigation, as a live stock raising and feeding district is perhaps greater still. The valuable properties of the natural grasses on the prairie are preserved by rapid drying under the hot sun, and thus what appears brown and uninviting in the autumn, makes excellent winter grazing. Besides the natural grasses, enormous quantities of alfalfa are now being raised, and this most excellent fodder is yearly coming into greater prominence for the finishing of stock.

Rolling eastward from the Rocky Mountains, the foothills extend for some twenty miles before they merge into the undulations of the vast prairie plateau of Southern Alberta, with its soil fertile and deep, consisting of a black sandy clay loam with a clay sub-soil in the Western section, and a lighter sandy loam in the eastern parts. On this vast, grassy expanse of prairie, stretching away sometimes in a smooth floor, extending for league after league, but most often with its surface gently undulating, swell after swell to the horizon, great bands of horses and cattle, in proof of the mildness of the winter, have in the past run throughout the entire year.

Calgary is the distributing centre for this great tract of country, the business partner in the concern. Calgary is the headquarters of the five Albertan live stock associations, with the largest pure bred cattle auction sale in the world.

Calgary has four grain elevators, capacity 657,900 bushels. Her four flour mills have a daily capacity of 1,457 barrels.

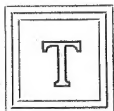
Fifteen elevator companies have their head offices at Calgary, and operate 147 elevators throughout Alberta.

Thirty-two farm implement and machine companies have wholesale warehouses in Calgary, employing 175 travelling salesmen.

Calgary has three meat cold storage plants and one meat packing plant, which has invested over \$1,000,000, employs 125 men in Calgary, has a daily capacity of 400 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 2,500 hogs, and has fifty retail stores throughout the West.

Calgary has truly been styled "The City of Certainties." Nothing can stop the development of Sunny Southern Alberta. She is predestined for greatness, and Calgary's natural advantages and the vigour of her citizens, will always lead her on the road of progress.

# THE CLIMATE



THE matter of climate is possibly more seriously considered than any other characteristic of a new country. Given productive lands and a plentiful supply of fuel, remunerative markets and other advantageous features, and add to that an undesirable climate, and the intending settler will not be disposed to consider favorably such a country. The climate of Southern Alberta is, fortunately, one of the strong points in its favor.

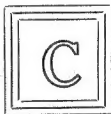
The ideal climate of the Calgary district comprises as many beautiful, bright, cloudless days as any locality can possibly have and still produce abundant crops.

"Sunny Southern Alberta" is not a name only, but an actual reality. Ours is doubtless the most healthful climate in Canada. With an altitude of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet, almost continuous sunshine, cool summer nights, no oppressive eastern heat during the day, a delightful fall, and a moderate winter, Calgary's climate stands peerless.

Our beautiful winter weather is largely dependent upon the warm "chinook" winds, blowing from the region formerly inhabited by the Chinook Indians on the banks of the lower Columbia river. Snow rapidly melts under the power of these warm, dry winds. A gale from the north may blow for a day or two, accompanied by powdered snow, and the settlers from the east immediately think winter has come in earnest. Then the north wind lulls, a western breeze arises, and but a few hours suffice for a miracle—the disappearance of the snow and a complete change of weather. Wheels are generally used the entire year, sleighs usually only for brief periods. In January and early February there are short periods of cold, sharp weather. Winter generally breaks up in March, with a warm wind from the west, the beginning of spring. The early spring flowers appear in March. May is usually fine and bright; in June and early July is the time when most of our rain falls; the remainder of July, August, September, October, and generally November, warm and dry. The summer, July to September, is characterized by hot days, and relieved by a never-failing breeze and cool nights, but the warm, golden days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year.

In 1909 Calgary had 280 sunny days and 85 cloudy days.

# RAILWAYS



ALGARY is the headquarters of the Western Division, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who employ 1,700 men at Calgary and has an annual pay-roll of \$1,500,000. Important branches of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways are under construction towards Calgary. The Canadian Pacific are building several new branches, and the Great Northern and other roads promise further competition, all proof that Calgary is destined to become one of the great railway centres of Canada.

The C.P.R. built into Calgary in 1883, north to Edmonton in 1890, and south to Macleod in 1891.

The C.P.R. has spent \$633,000 in improvements at Calgary in 1910.

Calgary will extend a warm welcome to every new railway that builds into the City.

C.P.R. employ in Calgary seven train dispatchers and 33 operators, who handled 868,925 commercial and 900,168 railway service messages in 1910.

## Municipal

Calgary was founded in 1882, and incorporated as a City in 1894.

Calgary is governed by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, with three Commissioners, of whom the Mayor is Chairman.

Net assessment, 1910, \$30,796,092, tax rate 15 mills; increase, \$17,963,596 in three years.

Calgary streets are lighted by 228 arc lamps of 1,200 candle power each, and 95 Tungston lamps; there are also to be installed at once 50 Magnitete arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each. All are run by its own municipal plant. When power is delivered from the Horse Shoe Falls, Calgary manufacturers will receive the cheapest power rate in Canada. The gross revenue derived from Calgary's municipal plant in 1910 was \$193,099.82, and net profit \$5,183.52.

Calgary has four parks, area 232 acres, with band concerts and special attractions in the summer.

Calgary operates a complete municipal system of gravity waterworks. The water is abundant and of the purest quality.

During 1910 the City of Calgary had over 1,000 men on its pay-rolls.

Calgary has 45 policemen, 40 firemen, 7 fire stations and 56 alarm boxes and one of the most up-to-date alarm systems. Full equipment of the most modern fire apparatus, including motor chemical car.

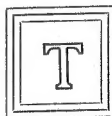
In July, 1909, Calgary installed a municipal electric street railway with 16½ miles of track and 13 cars. Revenue for the balance of 1909 showed a net profit of \$10,001.37. The revenue for 1910 is \$214,778.44, with a profit of \$101,379.90 over operating expenses, or over \$55,815.28 after interest, sinking fund and \$10,000.00 contingent account is set aside, or equal to 18 per cent. on the investment.

During Exhibition week, 1910, 33,500 passengers were carried daily.

\$484,000.00 has been voted for extension work, and 22 miles of extensions are to be constructed in 1911.



# EDUCATION



THE Calgary schools, Public and High, are under the superintendence of A. M. Scott, B.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Gottingen, Germany). During 1909 there were 3,545 pupils in the Calgary Public Schools, 1,798 boys and 1,747 girls, speaking some fourteen different languages and representing eighteen different nationalities. There are now nearly 3,500 in attendance at the schools, with an enrolment that will exceed 4,500 for the year 1910.

Calgary has over \$400,000 invested in seven large and four smaller school buildings, and is obliged to plan for an expenditure of \$400,000 on sites and buildings next year to provide necessary accommodation. There are 73 Public School classes and five supervisors for the departments of music, manual training, drawing, drill and physical culture and household science. The grounds, which are large and suitable for playgrounds, are valued at more than \$250,000. Four new sites have been purchased this year.

Calgary's High School has seven teachers and 250 pupils. A fine new building has been completed at a cost of \$85,000, and is thoroughly equipped for teaching experimental science. An addition is to be built at once.

There are two Roman Catholic Separate schools in Calgary, thoroughly equipped, with nine teachers and 404 pupils in 1909, 145 boys and 259 girls. The Sacred Heart Convent accommodates some seventy-five pupils, school girls in residence. Special attention is paid to deportment, art and music.

St. Hilda's College for girls is a residential and day school, with five resident teachers and some seventy-five pupils, and special teachers in art, music, physical culture and the kindergarten.

Western Canada College is a residential and day school for boys, with six masters and 125 pupils. There are twenty acres of ground, with two rinks for winter and a well-equipped gymnasium. Boys are received from nine years of age and are prepared for all university examinations.

The Provincial Normal School for Alberta is situated at Calgary, with a staff of six professors. The new building cost \$150,000 and includes eight rooms, occupied by city pupils, constituting a Practice School for the training of teachers.

The Calgary Methodist College will be ready to receive students in 1911. Boarding and day pupils will be accommodated in the new building now being planned.

Mr. Justice Stuart, of Calgary, is Chancellor of the University of Alberta, and eighty-eight university graduates in Calgary are members on the convocation.





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H.M. BURTON  
CALGARY

RAILWAYS  
PROJECTED RAILWAYS  
RIVERS & CANALS



Mr. Girdle

Postmaster

143

Surrogate

Girdle

